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apart where needful. For the rest, I now observe that Whewell, Schleiermacher, and Nüsslin give substantially the rendering for which I contend, and Fischer without comment punctuates, *δικαία ὄντα*, which implies it.

PAUL SHOREY

AGER

College freshmen usually translate *ager* by "field;" and this rendering, the only one given in various good and recent elementary Latin books, is admitted as an alternative by vocabularies and dictionaries. Now, the usual modern sense of "field" is given by the *Century Dictionary* (with which the *Oxford* agrees in substance) as follows: "a piece of cleared or cultivated ground, or of land suitable for pasture or tillage; specifically, any part of a farm inclosed or set apart from the rest as for a special use, except a garden, a wood lot, or an orchard, and the appurtenances of the buildings." But of *ager* employed in this specific sense of "field," the sense which our boys normally attach to this English word, I know no instance. In agricultural writers, besides its general signification of "land" and the familiar specific sense of "territory," it denotes "a farm" and interchanges with *fundus*, which seems to have been the legal term, and is preferred by Cicero when he is arguing a question of property, as in the speech for Caecina. "Farm" is given as one meaning of *ager* in Bailey's Forcellini, but not by Lewis and Short, who cite only Cic. *Att.* iii.15 for the correct "estate," wrongly adding "villa." No doubt, the plural *agri* may occasionally be translated by "fields"—e. g., Caes. *B. G.* i.16.2, *frumenta in agris matura non erant*; but this is to use "fields" in the obsolete, or obsolescent, sense of "land" as opposed to buildings, "country" as opposed to town; the standing corn is contrasted with that in the granaries. The dictionaries regularly render *agellus* by "little field;" what would they do with Horace's *agellus*, *Ep.* i.14.1, which is the same as the *ager* of i.6.4, and that again as the *fundus* of i.6.1? That *ager* and *agellus* never="field" I will not affirm; the *Thesaurus* makes assurance possible for whoever will work through its citations. But the words certainly do not have this sense in ordinary classical Latin; yet the effect of tradition is such that one editor of a Latin author gives only this rendering in his vocabulary, though there is no passage in his text where it would be admissible.

W. H. KIRK